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Security Council

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Letter dated 29 August 2011 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

With reference to my previous correspondences on the situation in Southern Kordofan, in particular my letter dated 25 August 2011 (S/2011/539), through which I conveyed to you the unilateral decision of the Government of the Sudan to declare a ceasefire in Southern Kordofan, I have the honour to transmit to you the attached complaint letter dated 29 August 2011 from Mr. Ali Ahmed Karti, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan, regarding the continuous violations of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and SPLM/Northern Sector of the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement during the interim period and after the independence of South Sudan, including their latest military activities in Southern Kordofan (see annex).

Having brought this complaint letter to your kind attention, I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Daffa-Alla Elhag Ali **Osman**
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 29 August 2011 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

I find myself obliged to submit to you a complaint concerning past violations and encroachments by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan. Before I do so, however, I must first underline that the commitment of the Government of the Sudan to achieving political settlement and stability is beyond question. That commitment has been given practical expression by the conclusion of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the subsequent undertaking to apply its provisions responsibly and credibly. Those provisions included the holding on 9 January 2011 of the referendum on the right of South Sudan to self-determination, the outcome of which we acknowledged. When South Sudan became an independent State, the Sudan was the first to recognize it and extend its support, as affirmed on 9 July 2011 in the city of Juba by the President of the Republic in his historic address, which is a testament to our unshakeable commitment to the choice of peace and stability.

In complete contrast to our own stance, that of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan has been antagonistic towards the mother State right from the start, when President Salva Kiir, on the day of the secession of South Sudan, sent negative messages in his address, some of which you may recall, including his affirmation of links with the rebels of Darfur, and his references to the two regions of Southern Kordofan and the Blue Nile. It is therefore no surprise that South Sudan should adopt an aggressive stance towards the Government that granted it the right to self-determination. The Government of South Sudan began its flagrant violations by hosting the leaders of Darfuri rebel movements, providing them with camps, shelter and training, and supplying them with arms that they have used against the Government of the north. That support continues unabated. In early May 2011, under police cover and in blatant violation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, 2,500 soldiers infiltrated into the Abyei region. The Government of South Sudan had already failed to give an undertaking that it would withdraw its forces south of the border that was agreed on 1 January 1956, and had similarly failed to undertake to disarm, demobilize and reintegrate its forces in Southern Kordofan. It then carried out treacherous military attacks on Sudan Armed Forces troops that formed part of the Joint Integrated Units, attacks which did not even spare peacekeepers from the United Nations Mission in Sudan. The Government of South Sudan went still further when, on 9 August 2011, with a view to coordinating joint military operations, it sponsored in the Kauda region in Southern Kordofan a conference that included representatives of Darfuri rebel movements and the leaders of the northern branch of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM). Participants, namely, Abul Qasim Imam al-Haj, for the Abdul Wahid Muhammad Nur faction; Al-Rih Mahmud, for the Minni Arcua Minawi faction; and Ramadan Nimr, for SPLM in Southern Kordofan, signed a document which provided for the overthrow of the Government of the Sudan by armed military operations.

Furthermore, SPLM is responsible for innumerable violations and encroachments in Southern Kordofan that include, inter alia, the repeated declaration, while preparations were being made for the election of the Governor of Southern Kordofan, that it would have recourse to the option of war if not satisfied

with the outcome of the elections. It had a very well-known slogan, *al-najmah au al-hajma* ("star or attack"), indicating that if their candidate Abdul Aziz Al-Helu, whose symbol was a star, did not win the election, they would resort to military operations. The Government of South Sudan was behind all the acts of aggression in Southern Kordofan, which it supported with arms and materiel. That Government had planned its military operations in Southern Kordofan well in advance, and those operations were launched in the regions of Um Dorein, Kauda and Kadugli as soon as the election results were announced. There are also direct routes between South Sudan and Southern Kordofan for the provision of military support to the northern branch of SPLM.

Notwithstanding the violations and encroachments of the Government of South Sudan and its continuous encouragement of and support for the northern branch of SPLM and the rebel movements in Darfur, which are aimed at igniting the security situation in the country, the Government of the Sudan has taken the initiative of announcing a unilateral two-week ceasefire in the region of Southern Kordofan and has even authorized a high-level commission to evaluate the humanitarian and human rights situations there. However, those constructive initiatives have met with no response from the Government of South Sudan, which continues to incite the northern branch of SPLM to wage war on its behalf in Southern Kordofan. The Security Council is responsible for safeguarding international peace and security and was, indeed, instrumental in bringing about the Comprehensive Peace Agreement: we refer here to the relevant Security Council resolutions, beginning with resolution 1574 (2004), which was adopted in Nairobi, the Council having left its headquarters in New York to convene in Nairobi in order to support the conclusion of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. We therefore appeal to the Security Council to employ all means and powers at its disposal to persuade the Government of South Sudan to honour the agreements that have been signed by our two countries and desist forthwith from training, supporting and inciting armed rebel groups in Southern Kordofan and Darfur, and to urge those rebel groups in Southern Kordofan and Darfur to listen to the voice of reason and respond to the ceasefire declared by the Government by sitting down to direct talks which, through negotiation and discussion, may lead to a peaceful settlement.

(*Signed*) Ali Ahmed **Karti**
Minister for Foreign Affairs